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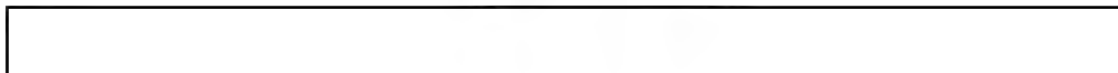
7 October 1963



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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State Department review completed

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7 October 1963

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

7 October 1963

DAILY BRIEF

Brazil: Congress appears to be sharply divided on President Goulart's request for a state of siege, on which it will vote within the next few days.

The action of the bank workers in Rio de Janeiro and railroad employees in Sao Paulo in ending their strikes will tend to strengthen the opposition argument that a state of siege is unnecessary at this time. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] the largest opposition bloc in the Chamber of Deputies--the National Democratic Union--is unanimously against Goulart's request.

Whatever the outcome of the vote, it is becoming increasingly apparent that Goulart's key military advisers are prepared to play a more active and perhaps a dominant political role. War Minister Jair Ribeiro is emerging as the leading figure on the scene, and reportedly is having a strong influence on the decisions of Goulart, whose position appears to be increasingly difficult. [REDACTED]

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Honduras: A new civilian-military government has been formed with Colonel Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, leader of the recent coup d'etat, assuming the office of head of state.

Individuals with previous experience in the Honduran Government predominate in both the new cabinet and the Supreme Court, to which new appointments have been made. Colonel Lopez and Colonel Armando Escalon, chief of the air force and new minister of Defense, are the only military officers who hold high positions.

At a conference for foreign newsmen on 5 October, Colonel Lopez hinted that a constituent assembly would be convened but gave no indication when or how such a group would be chosen. Lopez went on to say that his government would stay in power for about one year and had no intention of repealing any of the social legislation passed under Villeda's administration.

Although Lopez' government appears to be in control and to be winning the support of professional and business groups, further outbreaks of violence can be expected from die-hard Liberals and Communists.

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Communist youth groups probably did most of the sniping in downtown Tegucigalpa on 5 October.

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Dominican Republic: The new civilian government is stepping up efforts to portray itself as free from military pressure and aggressively anti-Communist, but not reactionary.

This theme, emphasized in numerous public statements by ranking officials of the provisional regime, is being combined with charges that the deposed Bosch administration was guilty of large-scale corruption. US Embassy officials in Santo Domingo believe that the latter charges are probably exaggerated. In any case, the questionable character of several high-ranking officials of the new government suggests that its record for honesty will be equally poor, if not worse.

In a speech on 5 October, a member of the three-man executive indicated that new anti-Communist legislation was under study but that no "witch hunt" would be allowed. The spokesman also announced that a controversial private school run by the country's leading Marxist and Communist intellectuals in Santo Domingo was being closed.

What seems to have been the first sizable public protest against the coup occurred on 4 October. According to the local press, a gathering of Dominican students--said to number about 1,000--was exhorted by several unidentified speakers to march on the presidential palace on 7 October.

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DAILY BRIEF

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*USSR: (The SA-3 surface-to-air missile (SAM) system probably utilizes a two-stage missile in a low-to-medium altitude role.)

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Each missile is about 20 feet long, including a booster stage about one-third its length. This stage drops off after the first few seconds of flight.)

(Approximately 70 SA-3 sites have been identified in the USSR, many of them co-located with SA-2 SAM sites. Each SA-3 site normally contains four launch pads, for a total of eight missiles on launchers at a fully equipped site.)

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DAILY BRIEF

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